

Greek and Latin Inscriptions from Sinope and Environs



Analecta Gorgiana

282

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David Robinson



gorgias press

2009

Gorgias Press LLC, 180 Centennial Ave., Piscataway, NJ, 08854, USA

www.gorgiaspress.com

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2009

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ISBN 978-1-60724-511-7

ISSN 1935-6854

Extract from *The American Journal of Archaeology*, vol. 9 (1905).

Printed in the United States of America

American School
of Classical Studies
at Athens

GREEK AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS FROM SINOPE
AND ENVIRONS¹

THE inscriptions the numbers of which are given in heavy-faced type (Nos. 1-12, 24-27, 85, 86, 49, 50, 59, 64-79) I discovered in Sinope and its environs during my stay there in June, 1903, and publish here from squeezes and copies. The others have already been edited but are added, with corrections, for the sake of completeness.

VASE-HANDLES

In the apothecary shop of Mr. Hadji-Anestis in Sinope there are several handles of amphoras stamped with inscriptions, all found in the same place in Boz-tepé near the Greek quarter. Nos. 13-23 come from the same spot, which seems to have been a dumping place for ancient amphoras. Excavations here would prove fruitful.

1. An oblong stamp: length, 0.043 m.; width, 0.015 m. Letters, 0.003 m. in height. To the right a dolphin in the claws of an eagle, the symbol which occurs on coins of Sinope (cf. *Brit. Mus. Cat. of Coins, Pontus*, etc. pl. xxi, 15, 16, 17; pl. xxii, 1-7; Head, *Historia Numorum*, pp. 434 f.).

Ι Ξ Τ Ι Α Ι
Α Ξ Τ Υ
Δ Ω Ρ Ο

Ἰστιά[ου
ἄστυ[νόμου
Δώρο[υ or ς

¹ I desire to express my thanks to His Excellency Hamdy Bey, Director of the Imperial Museum in Constantinople, and to Dr. Wiegand, who assisted me greatly in my visit to Sinope. Mr. Myrodes of Sinope also did me great practical service, and I am under obligations to Dr. Wilhelm and especially to Professor Capps for various suggestions.

The same inscription with the same symbol is found on an amphora-handle from Kertch (cf. Becker, *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. X, p. 34, no. 12). The name Histiaeus as *astynomus* occurs on other vase-handles from Kertch, some with the same symbol (cf. Becker, *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 502, nos. 28, 29; *ibid.* Suppl. X, p. 28, nos. 15 *a*, 15 *b* and p. 34, no. 11). The name Dorus as that of a Sinopean occurs in *I.G. (C.I.A.)* III, 2, 2908.

2. An oblong stamp: length, 0.06 m.; width, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.005 m. in height.

Γ Α Ξ Ι Χ Α Ρ Ο Υ
Τ Ο Υ Δ Η Μ Η Τ Ρ Ι
Ρ Α Κ Λ Ε Η Ξ

[ἄστυνόμου]
Πασιχάρου
τοῦ Δημητρί[ου
'Η]ρακλε[ίδ]ης

The name Pasichares, genitive sometimes Πασιχάρους, sometimes Πασιχάρου, occurs as that of *astynomus* on vase-handles from Kertch and Olbia (cf. Becker, *ibid.* Suppl. IV, p. 471, no. 34; p. 477, no. 10; p. 482, nos. 36, 37; Suppl. V, p. 507, nos. 43, 44; Suppl. X, p. 28, no. 17, and Becker, *Mélanges Gréco-Romains*, I, p. 493, no. 8). Heracleides as the name of the potter occurs on a Thasian vase-handle (cf. Becker, *ibid.* Suppl. X, p. 20, no. 6, from Kertch and references given there in note 17); but this is the first time the combination of these two names occurs, so far as I know. For a Sinopean named Heracleides, who wrote epigrams, cf. *Anth. Pal.* VII, 281, 392, 465. For Demetrius as a Sinopean name, cf. No. 40 and *Amherst Papyri* II, nos. 42, 55.

3. An oblong stamp: length, 0.06 m.; width, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.005 m. in height. To the right a bunch of grapes as symbol.

Ε Γ Ι Ε Λ Γ Ο Υ
Α Ξ Τ Υ Ν Ο
Θ Ε Υ Δ Ω Ρ Ο Υ

Ἐπιέλπου
ἄστυνό[μου]
Θευδώρου

A vase-handle from Olbia (Becker, *ibid.* Suppl. IV, p. 478, no. 16) is identical. It is not possible to decide whether we

should read ἐπὶ Ἑλπου or Ἐπιέλπου. Neither name is to be found in Pape-Benseler, *Griechische Eigennamen*, or Fick-Bechtel, *Griechische Personennamen*. Elpus might be a *Kose-name* for Elpinicus (for ἐπὶ, cf. Becker, *ibid.* Suppl. X, pp. 113, 230). But the name Ἐπιέλπος occurs in an inscription from Sinope (cf. No. 40). Ἐπιέλπου ἀστυνόμου occurs in *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. IV, p. 478, no. 17; V, p. 498, no. 14; and X, p. 26, no. 7. The form Θεωδῶρον instead of the Ionic Θεοδώρου, which we should expect in a Milesian colony, shows that the manufacturer was of Doric extraction. The same form appears *ibid.* IV, p. 483, no. 39; p. 484, no. 45; X, p. 31, no. 3; in Dumont, *Inscriptions Céramiques de Grèce*, VIII, p. 317, nos. 121, 122. The Ionic form occurs on vase-handles, *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. IV, p. 469, no. 23, and *Athen. Mitt.* xxi, p. 177, no. 11.

4. An oblong stamp: length, 0.04 m.; width, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.003 m. in height.

Κ Ε Ρ Α Μ Ι	κεραμέ[ως
Τ Φ Υ Θ Ρ Α Τ Ο Υ	Τεύθρα τοῦ
Ο Υ Μ Ο Χ Α Ρ ° Υ Ξ	Θυμοχάρους

κεραμέως is not a proper name, but refers to the proprietor of the establishment (cf. Becker, *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 487, no. 47). The name of the fabricant Τεύθρας occurs *ibid.* IV, p. 478, no. 14 (Τεύθρα[ντος]); V, p. 477, no. 6; p. 497, nos. 12, 13; p. 498, no. 14; p. 499, no. 16; X, p. 225, no. 9. The usual form of the genitive is Τεύθραντος. Here we have Τεύθρα (for two forms of gen. cf. No. 2).

5. An oblong stamp: length, 0.04 m.; width, 0.015 m. Letters, 0.003 m. in height.

Ε Π Ι	ἐπὶ
Α Γ Ε Μ Α Χ ° Υ	Ἀγεμάχου.
Δ Α Λ Ε Ι ° Υ	Δαλείου

The same inscription is found on Rhodian vase-handles from Olbia (cf. *ibid.* IV, p. 454, no. 2) and from Pergamum (cf.

Fränkel, *Die Inschriften von Pergamum*, II, p. 436, no. 781). The magistrate's name 'Αγέμαχος occurs frequently on Rhodian vase-handles (cf. *C.I.G.* III, pref. nos. 10-12: Becker, *Mélanges Gréco-Romains*, I, p. 420, nos. 3-7; *I.G.* XII, 1 (*I. G. Ins.*) 1065, 1, 2, 3; *Athen. Mitt.* XXIII, p. 232; on an amphora-handle found at Pergamum, *Athen. Mitt.* XXVII, p. 147). *Δαλίου* is the usual form for the genitive of the Rhodian month, but here *ει* is carelessly used for *ι*, due perhaps to the form *Καρνείου*, also a month in the Rhodian calendar (for similar mistakes cf. *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. X, p. 87). It is not surprising to find vase-handles of Rhodian fabric in Sinope, which was on friendly terms with Rhodes. In fact we learn from Polybius (IV, 56) that, when Sinope was attacked by Mithradates II, an appeal for help was made to Rhodes, and the Rhodians sent besides other things ten thousand *κεράμια οἴνου*. Perhaps we have the handle of one of these *κεράμια*. (Streuber, *Sinope, Ein Historisch-Antiquarischer Umriss*, pp. 81-84, gives the right year for this attack, 220 B.C., but thinks the besieger was Mithradates IV; I follow Meyer, *Gesch. des Königreichs Pontus*, pp. 52, 56, and Reinach, *Mithradate Eupator*, p. 40.)

6. An oblong stamp: length, 0.03 m.; width, 0.015 m. Letters, 0.003 m. in height.

ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗ
ΑΛΛΙΟΥ

[ἐπὶ]
Διογένη
.. αλλίου

The magistrate's name *Διογένης* occurs frequently on vase-handles. (Cf. *C.I.G.* III, pref. xiv, nos. 50-57. Dumont, *Insc. Cér. de Grèce*, p. 176, nos. 206-220; p. 282, no. 60; *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. XVII, p. 294, nos. 26, 27; *Athen. Mitt.* XXI, pp. 147 f., nos. 67-76.) For the genitive in *η*, cf. Meisterhans³, *Gram. der att. Inscr.* p. 120, 9.

7. An oblong stamp: length, 0.07 m.; width, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.003 m. in height. To the right a Nike driving a quadriga, as symbol.

ΑΞΤΥΝΟΜΟΥΝΤΟΣ	ἄστυνομούντος
ΧΟΡ ΤΙΩΝΟΣΤΟΥ	Χορ[ηγ]ίανος τοῦ
ΛΕΩ ΕΔΟΝΤΟΣ	Λεω[μ]έδοντος
ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΗΣ	Μιθραδάτης

Χορηγίων as ἄστυνομος occurs in *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 491, no. 59, and *Χορηγίων τοῦ Λεωμέδοντος* *ibid.* no. 60, which has the same symbol as our vase-handle, the name of the fabricant being *Εὐαίветος*. *Μιθραδάτης* as the name of the fabricant occurs in Becker, *Mélanges Gréco-Romains*, I, p. 485, no. 14; *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. IV, p. 465, nos. 4, 5; p. 466, no. 12; p. 480, no. 26 a; *ibid.* Suppl. V, p. 478, no. 11. The combination of these two names has not previously been found, so far as I know. But all three names were known in Sinope (cf. Nos. 31, 40, and Strabo XII, 545). Hence it may be we have here the stamp of a Sinopean manufacturer.

8. An oblong stamp: length, 0.05 m.; width, 0.015 m. Letters, 0.004 m. in height. To the right a dolphin in the claws of an eagle, the same symbol as in No. 1.

ΕΓΙΕΝΔΤ	ἐπὶ Ἐνδή[μουν]
ΜΩΡΙΟ	Τι[μώριος]

N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil. Suppl. V, p. 478, no. 13, from Olbia, and *ibid.* Suppl. X, p. 27, no. 9, from Kertch, are identical. The symbol is also the same, but we can draw no argument from that, since it occurs on coins of Olbia as well as of Sinope. For the omission of ἄστυνόμουν see Becker, *ibid.* Suppl. V, p. 478. In *N. Jahrb.* Suppl. X, p. 26, no. 8, and p. 220, no. 4, we have Ἐπὶ Ἐνδήμουν ἄστυνόμουν. In the cases cited above and *ibid.* Suppl. V, p. 479, no. 14, and Suppl. X, p. 219, no. 3, ἄστυνόμουν is omitted after Ἐνδήμουν. The fabricant Τιμώριος is known also from *ibid.* Suppl. IV, p. 474, no. 11 a; Suppl. X, p. 28, no. 17; *Compte-Rendu* (1859), p. 142, no. 21.

9. An oblong stamp: length, 0.05 m.; width, 0.025 m. Letters, 0.004 m. in height. To the right a herm as symbol.

N ° M ° Y	ἄστυ]νόμου
⋈ ⋈ ⋈ I ° Y T ° Y	Ἴκε]σίου τοῦ
Α Ν Τ Ι ⋈ Α Τ Ρ ° Y	Ἀντι[π]άτρου
Υ Τ Η Ξ Ω Ν	Κτήσων

Hicesias the son of Antipater as ἄστυνόμος occurs also in *N. Jahrb. Suppl. V*, p. 481, no. 24, from Olbia, with a statue of Hermes as symbol, and also on a vase-handle from Athens with the same symbol as our example (cf. *Athen. Mitt. XXI*, p. 178, no. 14). Hicesias was the name of the father of Diogenes the Cynic (*C.I.G.* 7074 and *Diog. L. VI*, 20) and so is a good Sinopean name. Have we not here and in the following perhaps a stamp of Sinopean manufacture? For the fabricant Κτήσων cf. Becker, *Mélanges Gréco-Romains*, p. 486, no. 19; p. 487, no. 29; p. 488, no. 31; p. 489, no. 41; *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil. Suppl. IV*, p. 466, no. 13; p. 471, no. 29; *V*, p. 488, no. 48; *X*, p. 30, no. 27.

10. An oblong stamp: length, 0.045 m.; width, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.004 m. in height. Same symbol as in the preceding stamp.

Ξ Τ Υ Ν ° M ° Υ Ν	ἄ]στυνομοῦν[τος
Τ Ο Υ ⋈ ⋈ ⋈ Ε Ξ I ° Y	τοῦ [Ἴκε]εσίου
Τ ° Υ Α Ν Τ Ι Γ Α Τ Ρ ° Υ	τοῦ Ἀντιπάτρου
Ε Υ Κ Λ Η Ξ	Εὐκλῆς

For the fabricant Εὐκλῆς cf. Becker, *op. cit.* p. 487, nos. 26, 30; p. 488, no. 32; *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil. Suppl. IV*, p. 470, no. 25, and Nos. 14, 17 of this article.

11. An oblong stamp: length, 0.05 m.; width, 0.03 m. Letters, 0.003 m. in height. To the right a Nike as symbol.

Α Ρ ° Y	[ἄστυνόμου]
Τ ° Υ Κ Υ Ν Ι Ξ Κ ° Y	Πρωτ]α[γόρ]ου
Α Π Α Τ ° Υ Ρ Ι ° Ξ	τοῦ Κυνίσκου
	Ἀπατούριος

The fabricant Ἀπατούριος is found in Becker, *Mélanges*, I, p. 486, no. 20; p. 489, nos. 43, 44; *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.*

Suppl. V, p. 476, no. 1; p. 485, no. 38; p. 490, no. 57. The same *astynomus* Protagoras, son of Cyniscus, and the same symbol, are found in Becker, *Mélanges*, I, p. 488, nos. 36, 37; *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 489, no. 51. We have the same *astynomus* in another vase-handle from Sinope (No. 14). Yerakis reads Πρωταγόρου [τοῦ Λα]μίσκου, a name unknown on vase-handles. He probably mistook N for M. We should read Κυνίσκου. For Protagoras as the name of a Sinopean cf. *I. G. (C.I.A.)* II, 3, 3351.

12. An oblong stamp: length, 0.06 m.; width, 0.03 m. Letters, 0.004 m. in height. To the right a heart as symbol.

Α Ξ Τ Υ Ν ° Μ ° Υ Ν Τ ° Ξ	ἄστυνομοῦντος
Α Γ Ο Λ Λ Ω Ν Ι Δ ° Υ	Ἀπολλωνίδου
Τ ° Υ Γ ° Ξ Ι Δ Ω Ν Ι ° Υ	τοῦ Ποσιδωνίου
Ε Υ Κ Λ Η Ξ	Εὐκλῆς

The same *astynomus* occurs in *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 477, no. 5. An identical vase-handle from Sinope (No. 17) is in the possession of Mr. Syméonidis. For Posidonius cf. No. 40.

Dumont (*Insc. Cér. de Grèce*, p. 141) concluded that vase-handles on which ἄστυνομος occurs are of Cnidian origin. But Becker (*N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. X, pp. 67 and 108) showed that such vase-handles come from a city on the Pontus, and named Olbia as the place of manufacture. The fact that so many names found among Sinopeans (Choregion, Demetrius, Diogenes, Dorus, Heracleides, Hicesias, Leomedon, Mithradates, Posidonius, and Protagoras) occur on our vase-handles leads me to doubt if all with an ἄστυνομος inscription were made in Olbia. Sinope may also have manufactured amphoras, and exported them to the northern shore where so many handles similar to ours have been found.

Nos. 13–17 were published by Yerakis, *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, pp. 352, 353.

13. ἀστυνομοῦντος] | Ἡρακλείδου | τοῦ Μι[κρ]ίου

Yerakis reads Μι[μ]ίου; but no such name occurs on vase-handles. For Ἡρακλείδης τοῦ Μικρίου cf. *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. IV, p. 462, no. 21; V, p. 480, no. 17; X, p. 27, nos. 11, 12; p. 220, no. 6.

14. ἀστυνομοῦντος | Πρωταγόρου | [τοῦ Κυ]νίσκου | [Εὐκ]λῆς

Yerakis reads τοῦ Λα]μίσκου, but cf. remarks on No. 11.

15. ἀστ]υνομού[ντος] | Ἀπημά]ντου | [Ἀρτε]μιδώρου

Yerakis reads Ἴππολ]ύτου in the second line. For Ἀπημάν-του cf. *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 477, no. 8.

16. ἀστυνομοῦντος | Ἀπολλωνίδου | τοῦ Ποσειδωνίου | Εἰδᾶς

17. ἀστυνομοῦντος | Ἀπολλωνίδου | τοῦ Ποσιδωνίου | [Εὐ]-
κλῆς

Cf. No. 12. Ἀπολλωνίδης τοῦ Ποσειδωνίου occurs in *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 477, no. 5 a

18. *Parnassos*, VI, p. 869.

ἀστυνόμου Διονυσίου

19. Ἑλλ. φιλ. Σύλλογος ἐν Κωνστ. (1880-81), IE', παρ-
άρτημα, p. 47, no. 8 a.

ἀστυνόμου Πο[σι]δείου τοῦ [Θ]εα[ρί]ωνος

Mordtmann in the *Syllogos* reads τοῦ Ἐάμωνος, but no such name is known on vase-handles. The Θ escaped his eye, and he mistook ΠΙ for Μ. For Ποσιδεῖος τοῦ Θεαρῖωνος cf. *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 486, no. 45; p. 488, no. 48. For Θεαρῖων cf. *ibid.* V, pp. 499, 500, and No. 96 of this article.

20. *Syllogos*, *ibid.* 8 β.

ἀστυνόμου | | Αἰσχίνου

21. *Syllogos*, *ibid.* 8 γ.

ἀστυνόμου | Πυθοκλέους | Γλαυκία

22. *Annali del. Inst.* XIX (1847), p. 342.

ἄστυνόμον | Ἀττάλου | Φιλοκράτου[ς]

23. *Ibid.*

ἄστυνόμον | Ναύπωνος | Καλλισθέου[ς] | Κλεαίνετος

The reading in the *Annali* is *Ναυτίωνος*; but cf. *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, pp. 485, 493, 506.

DEDICATIONS

24. In a district called Φούλα, near Gherzeh, the ancient *Karousa* (cf. Arrian, *Peripl.*), six hours east of Sinope, a very large block of native stone, 1.14 m. long; 0.73 m. high; 0.22 m. thick. The inscription is in the upper left-hand corner, 0.22 m. high, 0.43 m. long. Letters, 0.03 m. high, well cut.

ΔΙΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΩΙ
ΜΕΓΑΛΩΙ
ΠΥΘΗΣΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ
ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΩΝ
ΧΑΡΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ

Διὶ δικαιοσύνῃ
μεγάλῃ
Πύθης Διονυσίου
στρατηγῶν
χαριστήριον

Δικαιοσύνης as an epithet of Zeus is known, though rare (cf. Bekker, *Anecd.* 34, 11; Eust. 918, 48; *Schol. Hom. Il.* 13, 29; Kock, *C.A.F.* III, Adesp. 752). Kock says, "videtur epitheton a comico fictum," but its occurrence in an inscription brings new evidence against him. Dionysius is known as a name for Sinopeans, but this is the first instance of that of Pythes at Sinope. *χαριστήριον* is common in inscriptions after the time of Alexander and of the Roman Age. It is foreshadowed in old Attic inscriptions by σοὶ χάριν ἀντιδιδούς or the like; cf. *I.G. (C.I.A.)* I, 397 and *I.G. IX*, 1 (*C.I.G.S.* III), 390. Rouse (*Greek Votive Offerings*, p. 329) gives a list of inscriptions in which *χαριστήριον* occurs.

22. *Annali del. Inst.* XIX (1847), p. 342.

ἄστυνόμον | Ἀττάλου | Φιλοκράτου[ς]

23. *Ibid.*

ἄστυνόμον | Ναύπωνος | Καλλισθένου[ς] | Κλεαίветος

The reading in the *Annali* is *Ναυτίωνος*; but cf. *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, pp. 485, 493, 506.

DEDICATIONS

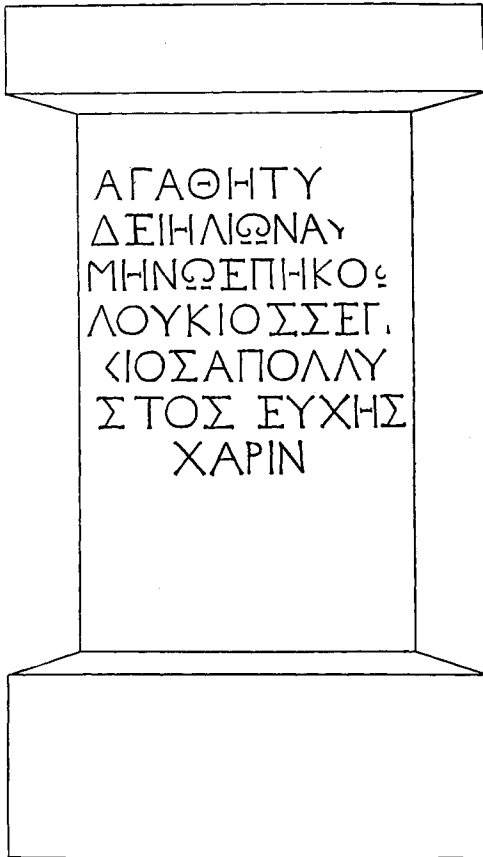
24. In a district called Φούλα, near Gherzeh, the ancient *Karousa* (cf. Arrian, *Peripl.*), six hours east of Sinope, a very large block of native stone, 1.14 m. long; 0.73 m. high; 0.22 m. thick. The inscription is in the upper left-hand corner, 0.22 m. high, 0.43 m. long. Letters, 0.03 m. high, well cut.

ΔΙΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΩΙ
ΜΕΓΑΛΩΙ
ΠΥΘΗΣΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ
ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΩΝ
ΧΑΡΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ

Διὶ δικαιοσύνῃ
μεγάλῃ
Πύθης Διονυσίου
στρατηγῶν
χαριστήριον

Δικαιοσύνης as an epithet of Zeus is known, though rare (cf. Bekker, *Anecd.* 34, 11; Eust. 918, 48; *Schol. Hom. Il.* 13, 29; Kock, *C.A.F.* III, Adesp. 752). Kock says, "videtur epitheton a comico fictum," but its occurrence in an inscription brings new evidence against him. Dionysius is known as a name for Sinopeans, but this is the first instance of that of Pythes at Sinope. *χαριστήριον* is common in inscriptions after the time of Alexander and of the Roman Age. It is foreshadowed in old Attic inscriptions by σοὶ χάριν ἀντιδιδούς or the like; cf. *I.G. (C.I.A.)* I, 397 and *I.G. IX*, 1 (*C.I.G.S.* III), 390. Rouse (*Greek Votive Offerings*, p. 329) gives a list of inscriptions in which *χαριστήριον* occurs.

25. At Lalá in the Oretzan χωράφι (farm), about four hours east of Sinope, a rectangular native-stone altar, with projection at top and bottom and hole, 0.07 m. square, in top. The lower part is rough, showing that it was meant to be set in the ground. Total height, 0.91 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.32 m. Inscription, 0.305 m. high. Letters, 0.03 m.



ΑΓΑΘΗΤΥ
ΔΕΙΗΛΙΩΝΑΥ
ΜΗΝΩΕΠΗΚΟϚ
ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣΣΕΓ.
ΚΙΟΣΑΠΟΛΛΥ
ΣΤΟΣ ΕΥΧΗΣ
ΧΑΡΙΝ

ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ
Δεῖ Ἡλίω να[υδα-
μῆνω ἐπηκό[ω
Λούκιος Σεπ[τί-
κιος Ἀπολαυ
στὸς εὐχῆς
χαρίν

On Zeus Helios cf. Robert-Preller, *Griechische Mythologie*, p. 136, note 1; Farnell, *Greek Cults*, I, p. 44; Roscher, *Lex. Myth.* s. Juppiter. Zeus Helios at Sinope would be identical with Serapis (cf. Nos. 30, 64). No such epithet as να... μῆνω is given either in Robert's index or Bruchmann's *Epitheta Deorum*

or in the article 'Jupiter' in Daremberg et Saglio. Perhaps *να[υδα]μήνω* is to be read. Traces of *Υ* appear on the stone. A somewhat similar epithet of Zeus is *Εὐρυδάμηνος* (cf. *J.H.S.* XVIII (1898), p. 96). *Ἐπήκοος* also is wanting in the lists of Robert and Bruchmann, but it occurs in inscriptions from the Pontus (cf. *B.C.H.* XXV [1901], p. 28; Latyshev, *Insc. Ant. Orae Sept. Pont. Eux.* II, nos. 438, 446-448, 454, 455, 457; Dittenberger, *Orient. Graec. Insc.* 28; 72, note 2; *C.I.G.* 2290; *J.H.S.* XVIII [1898], p. 311, no. 13). On the interchange of *ε* and *ι* as in *Δεῖ* cf. Meisterhans³, *Gram. der att. Insc.* § 10. *Δε[ι]* is found in *J.H.S.* XIX (1899), p. 77, no. 35.

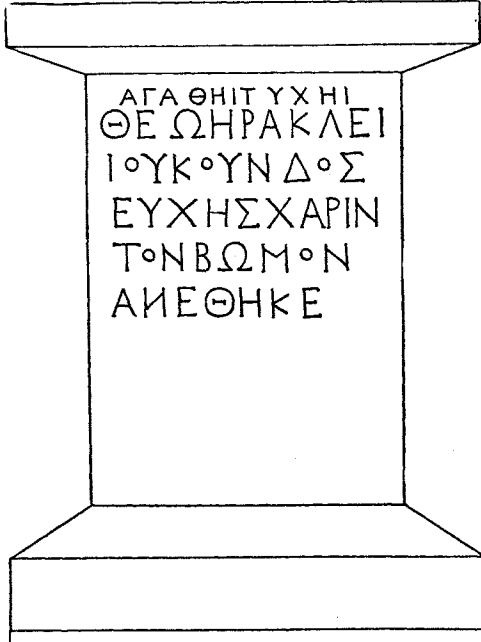
26. In the district Giousouphlou, in the *Χωριὸ Ἐμριλῆ* near Chalabdé, where No. 27 was found, a marble altar upside down, used as the base for a post of the porch of a house. It has a round hole cut through from front to back, connecting with a similar hole from the bottom. Height, 0.49 m.; width, 0.36 m.; thickness, 0.30 m. Letters, 0.035 m.



θεῶ μεγάλ[ω]
 ὑψίστῳ εὐχῇ[ς]
 χά[ριν ἀνέ]θη-
 κε . . . [λ]ος
 μετὰ [τῆς γυ]ναι-
 κ[ος] Που[φ]ε[ι]νης

In an inscription from Sinope already published (No. 29) *θεὸς ὑψιστος* occurs, on which cf. Farnell, *Greek Cults*, I, pp. 51, 151, 155; Robert-Preller, *op. cit.* p. 116, 11; p. 159, 2; p. 866; *B.C.H.* VIII, p. 456 and XXV, p. 25. For the name *Πουφείνη* cf. *J.H.S.* XIX (1899), p. 129, no. 152, and *B.C.H.* XXV (1901), p. 88.

27.¹ In Chalabdé, two hours from Ajandik, which is twelve hours west from Sinope, a marble altar, 0.58 m. high, 0.265 m. wide, 0.28 m. thick. Letters, 0.025 m. in height, except in first line, where they are 0.015 m. high.



ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ
θεῷ Ἡρακλεῖ
Ἰουκοῦνδος
εὐχῆς χάριν
τὸν βωμὸν
ἀνέθηκε

This inscription was very poorly published (*Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, p. 357, no. 17) by Yerakis, who had not seen the altar at all. He reads τῷ θεῷ Ἡρακλεῖ | τόνδε βωμόν | Ἰεροκόνδος | εὐχῆς χάριν | ἀνέθηκε. I give the correct text from my copy and squeeze. It is not surprising to find a cult of Heracles at Sinope, for Autolycus, its mythical founder, was a member of the expedition of Heracles against the Amazons (Plut. *Luc.* 23; Appian, *Mithr.* 83; Apoll. Rhod. II, 959; Val. Flaccus, V, 116; Hyginus, *Fab.* XIV). And it was Heracles who took Sinope and established Greeks in it, cf. *I.G.* XIV (*I.G.S.I.*), 1293 A, l. 101.

¹ Since this article was written I have noticed that Gustave Mendel also has published Nos. 26 and 27 in *B.C.H.* XXVII, p. 333. In No. 27 he omits the first line and fails to mention Yerakis.

28. *Syllogos, ibid.* p. 45, no. 2; *B.C.H.* XIII, p. 304, no. 8, an altar.

Ἀσκληπιῶ | Σωτήρι καὶ | Ὑγείᾳ τὸν | βωμὸν Ὀφίλ|λιος
Πολύ|καρπος εὐ|χύν.

The name Ophillius occurs in an inscription from the neighboring Karousa (cf. *C.I.G.* 4166, our No. 52).

29. *Syllogos, ibid.* p. 45, no. 3; *B.C.H.* XIII, p. 304, no. 7.

θεῶ ὑψίστῳ | Αἴλιος Θρεπτίων | Ποντιανὸς Σεου|ήρος Μάκερ
οἱ | ἀδελφοὶ εὐξάμενοι

30. *Syllogos, ibid.* p. 44, no. 1.

θεῶ | Ἡλιοσα|ράπει | Ἀ[ο]υεῖτο[ς] | Φοράρι[ς] | εὐ|χύν

31. *C.I.G.* 4162; Hamilton, *Researches in Asia Minor*, App., no. 60.

Λε]ωμέδων Ἀριστῶνα[κ]τος Φλογίῳ

Λεωμέδων is known as a Sinopean name. Δωμέδων or Λωμέδων is not. Phlogius was a companion of Autolyceus, the mythical founder of Sinope (cf. Plut. *Luc.* 23; Apoll. Rhod. II, 956; Val. Flaccus, V, 115; Hyginus, *Fab.* XIV; Anon. *Peripl. Pont. Eux.* sec. 22 = Müller, *Geogr. Graec. Min.* I, p. 407; Ps. Scymnus, *Orbis Descriptio*, 945 = Müller, *op. cit.* p. 236).

32. *Syllogos, ibid.* p. 47. Fragment of architrave built into wall of the acropolis near No. 33.

Β]οῖσκος Μόναι . . .

The name is probably to be restored as Βοῖσκος, which occurs in oriental inscriptions (cf. Dittenberger, *Orient. Gr. Insc.* 20, 26, 27, 29).

33. *Syllogos, ibid.* p. 47; Le Bas et Waddington, *Voyage Arch.* III, 1814; Hommaire de Hell, *Voyage en Turquie et en Perse*, IV, p. 350, pl. xii, 2.

ον ἐκ τῶν ιδίων ἀνέθηκεν καὶ τῇ
πατρὶδ[ι] δ[ιὰ τοῦ] τρο[φέ]ως αὐτοῦ Λικινίου
Χρυσογόνου Ὀλυ

34. Built into the north wall, near No. 36, an architrave upside down, with the following inscription. Length, 1.85 m.; width, 0.58 m. Letters, 0.06 m. in height. Broken at both ends.

{ΙΟΝΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΥΣΜΕΤΑΤΩΝΣΠΕΙΡΟΚ

ὁ δεῖνα ἀνέθηκε τοὺς κίονας εἰς τὸ περιστύλιον, καὶ αὐτοὺς μετὰ τῶν σπειροκ[εφάλων λιθίνους κατεσκεύασεν]

The recent destruction of the hospital brought to light this inscription as well as No. 36. It was first published in 1829 by Rottiers, *Itineraire de Tiflis à Constantinople*, p. 283, who made a very careless copy, reading μετὰ ὧν σπειροσ-. It was not seen by Hamilton, who visited Sinope in 1836. Some ten years later Le Bas published a correct copy of the stone (Hommair de Hell, *Voyage en Turquie et en Perse*, 1846-48, IV, p. 346 and pl. xi, 2), but he gives no credit to Rottiers for its discovery. Both Rottiers and Le Bas say that the inscription is built into the south wall, whereas it is in the north wall. The inscription is also found in *C.I.G.* III, p. 1114, Add. et Corr. 4158. There it is taken to be the "residua ex praescriptis" of the epigram *C.I.G.* 4158, and the idea is given that it is on the same stone. The form of the alpha is wrong. It is in every case A, not Α. In fact, the inscription is on an architrave, while *C.I.G.* 4158 is on a rectangular block, also built into the north wall, but some distance away, and is perhaps to be connected with the similar inscriptions on architraves at Sinope (cf. No. 33). In *C.I.G.* 3148, l. 19, occurs the phrase κείονα σὺν σπειροκεφάλῳ, and *ibid.* l. 29 κείονας σὺν σπειροκεφάλοις. So the likelihood is that αὐτοὺς is equivalent to κίονας and that the columns for some structure, perhaps a περιστύλιον, have just been mentioned. Le Bas takes αὐτοὺς to be "chapiteaux," and σπειροκ[εφάλων], "les volutes." But the word comes from σπεῖρα, the base of an Ionic column (cf. Pollux, *Onomasticon*, VII, c. 27, sec. 121), and κεφαλῇ, the capital of a column. It therefore means "base and capital." In imperial times it was

the custom for people of wealth to share the expense of a building (cf. for example, *C.I.G.* 2713, 2714 = Le Bas and Waddington, *Voyage Arch.* III, nos. 313-318). One paid for the columns, another for the entablature. In the case of the inscription from Sinope one man paid for the columns, including base and capital.

35. Built into the wall of a house in the Turkish quarter, a stone, broken on all sides, 0.26 m. by 0.26 m., with the following inscription. Letters, 0.05 m. in height.



Δι]ογένη [τὸν
φι]λόσοφο[ν ὁ δῆμ-
ος] Σκυρεῖ[ων τὸν αὐ-
τῶν] εὐεργέ[την

One is tempted at first sight to restore Διογένη τὸν φιλόσοφον, and this may be right; but the form of the sigma dates the inscription much later than the time of Diogenes the Cynic from Sinope, of whom statues were erected (cf. Diog. Laer. VI, 78). It might be a later Diogenes, who lived in the time of Vespasian (cf. Dio Cassius, LXVI, 15). Still the restoration is uncertain. The name might be Athenogenes or Protogenes, or the like. For the practice of decreeing honors and even statues in the provinces, cf. Mommsen, *Röm. Gesch.* V, p. 266, and Pliny, *Ep.* X, 58 and 60, where the case concerns a philosopher. For εἰ representing short ι cf. Meisterhans³, *Gram.*

der att. Insc. § 15, 27. The earliest datable example previously reported is *I.G. (C.I.A.)* III, 694, 4 (after 98 A.D.). Ours would be still earlier.

36. Built into the north wall near the main central gateway, where the hospital formerly stood, a large block of grayish marble: height, 0.98 m.; width, 0.49 m.; height of letters, 0.03 m. The inscription begins 0.20 m. below the top of the stone and ends 0.41 m. above the bottom.

ΓΑΙΟΝ ΜΑΡΚΙΟΝ
ΚΗΝΣΩΡΙΝΟΝ
ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΗΝ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ
ΚΗΔΕΜΟΝΑΤΗΣ
ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΟΔΗΜΟΣ

Γαῖον Μάρκιον
Κηνσωρίνον
πρεσβευτὴν
Καίσαρος τὸν
κηδεμόνα τῆς
πόλεως ὁ δῆμος

This Censorinus is undoubtedly the C. Marcius Censorinus¹ who was consul in the year 8 B.C. along with C. Asinius Gallus, and proconsul in Asia and died there about the year 2 A.D. (Velleius, II, 102). He was praised by the Jews of Asia (cf. Josephus, *Ant.* 16, 6, 2), and is called by Velleius (*loc. cit.*) a “vir demerendis hominibus genitus,” which suggests the epithet *κηδεμόνα τῆς πόλεως* which is applied to him in this inscription. He is honored in inscriptions from Pergamum² and Mylasa (*C.I.G.* 2698 *b*). One might be tempted to identify him with the Censorinus, the commander of the Roman fleet which was defeated by Cleochares and Seleucus, tyrants of Sinope, shortly before the capture of the city by Lucullus in 70 B.C. (cf. Memnon, 53 and 54 = *Frag. Hist. Gr.* III, pp. 554 ff.). But it is unlikely that a man who was old enough to be commander of the fleet then should live till the year 2 A.D. Furthermore, Horace in an ode to Gaius Marcius Censorinus (*Od.* IV, 8), who is probably the same man, includes him among his *sodales*, and from this we are justified in assuming that Gaius Marcius Censorinus was born about the same time as Horace (65 B.C.). *κηδεμόν τῆς πόλεως* occurs already in Plat. *Rep.* III, 412 c.

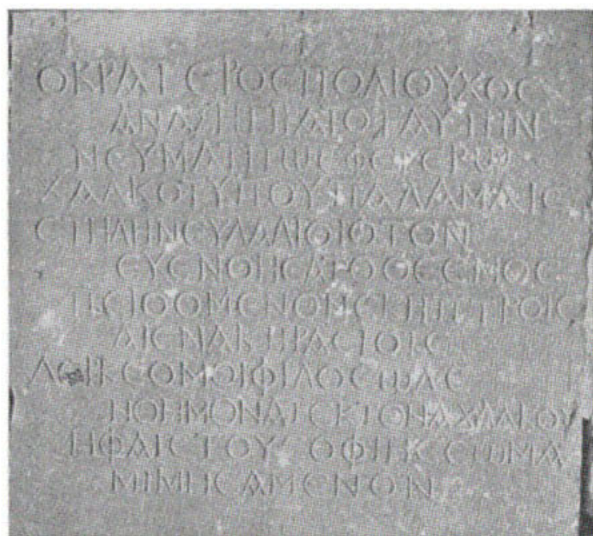
37. *B.C.H.* XIII, p. 302, no. 3; *Syllogos, ibid.* p. 47, no. 5. Built into the wall of the Képhéli-Djami.

Ἀγριππείναν Γερμανικοῦ Καίσαρος | ὁ δῆμος

38. Kaibel, *Epigrammata Graeca ex Lapidibus*, no. 907; *C.I.G.* 4158; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 58; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* IV, p. 347, pl. XI, 4; Le Bas et Waddington, *op. cit.* III, no. 1812. Large stone, 0.86 m. wide, 1.50 m. high, and 0.85 m. thick, now built into a square tower of the north wall. Letters, 0.04 m. high. Three Christian crosses at the top of the inscription.

¹ Cf. Dessau, *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*, II, s. ‘C. Marcius Censorinus’; cf. also Pauly-Wissowa, *Encyclopädie*, s. ‘Censorinus,’ no. 2.

² Fränkel, *Die Inschriften von Pergamum*, no. 422.



I add a reproduction from a photograph to show clearly the forms of the letters and the division of the verses. It should be noted that the pentameter begins further in than the hexameter, and that the second half of each verse has a somewhat deeper indentation than the beginnings of the pentameters. Line 4 begins where the hexameters do because it is longer than the others. The hexameters and pentameters are divided at the caesura. This inscription shows probably the Alexandrian method of writing elegiac verse. Neither *Εὐλάνοιο* nor *Εὐδάμοιο* nor *Εὐλάμοιο* is the correct reading in line 5. *Εὐλαλίοιο* is clear on the stone.

39. *C.I.G.* 4157. Yerakis, *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, p. 357, no. 16, gives a poorer copy than the *C.I.G.* and publishes the inscription as if it were unknown.

.... ος, [γ]εν[όμ]ε[ρον γυμ-
ν]ασίαρχον, ἄρχο[ντα τοῦ
πρ]εσβ[υτ]ικ[οῦ, πο]ντάρχη[ν, ἐπιτε-
λέσαντα ταυροκα[θάψια
καὶ κυνηγέσιον καὶ .. [εὐώ
or μα]

χίαν μ[εγ]αλο[π]ρε[π]ῶς, ἔκγονον
 Κλαύδιον Ποτέ[λιον
 ἀδελφ[ὸν δ]ὲ [τῇ]ς κρα[τίστης
 συγκλητικῆς Κ[λαυδίας
 Παύλης, ἱερείας [θεᾶς
 Εὐ[σ]ιδ[ος, ο]ί συνπροσ[τάται
 καὶ ὁ συνέφορ(ος) [ἐ]π' εὐ[νοία τῇ εἰς αὐ
 τοίς.

The reading in line 7, Κλαύδιον Ποτέ[λιον, is not given in the *C.I.G.*, but is clear on the stone.

40. Yerakis, *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, pp. 354, 355. Stone 0.56 m. high, 0.31 m. wide, 0.08 m. thick. Letters very indistinct. Inscription of the Macedonian epoch.

Ν Μ ΦΥΛΑΚΟ ΝΤ ΖΕΓ ΔΗΜΟΥΤΟ
 ΕΓ Ξ Γ ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΙ ΕΝΤΩΙ
 ΑΝΗ ΜΗ ΤΙΣΤΙΑΓΡΥ ΝΕΙΑ
 ΑΡΙΣΤ Χ Σ ΙΣΙΑ Ο
 ΜΗΤΡΙΣ ΑΜΙΚΡΑΤΟΥ
 ΔΙΟΝΙ ΣΙΟΞ ΑΡΧΙΓΓΟΥ
 ΛΑΜΑΧ <
 ΟΣΚΑΛΛΙΣΘΕΝΟ
 ΞΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΦΙΝΤΙΟΣ
 ΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙΟΣ ΜΕΙ/
 ΔΙΟΦΑΝΤΟΣ ΕΥΛΑΜΠΙΧΟΥ
 ΑΓ ΑΣ ΒΑΒΥΤΤΟΥ
 ΓΛΗΡΙΣ ΛΕΜΒΙΟΥ
 ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΣ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΥ
 ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙΟΣ ΕΞΗΚΕΣΤΟΥ
 ΣΥ ΗΓΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ Ο ΓΙΜΓΟΥ
 ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΜΗΘΙΩΝΟΣ
 ΟΥΛΗΣ ΕΓΙΣΤ ΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟ
 ΟΥΑΡΧΙΓΓΟΥ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ
 ΛΑΜΑΧΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΧΟΡΗΓΙΩΝΟΣ

ν[ο]μοφυλακ[οῦ]ντ[ο]ς Ἐπιδήμου το[ῦ] | Ἐπ[ι]έ[λ]π[ου]
 πρυτάνει[ς οἱ] ἐν τῷ | [Π]ανή[μωι] μη[νὶ] τ[ῇ] Ἑ[στίαι]
 πρυ[τα]νεία[ι] Ἀρίστ[α]ρχ[ο]ς Ἀρ[ιστά]ρχ[ο]υ | Μητρ[ις]
 [Κ]αλλικράτου[ς] | Διονύσιος Ἀρχίππου | Λάμαχος | ... ος
 Καλλισθένο[υς] | Δημήτριος | Φίντιος | [Π]οσειδώνιος Μει[δίου] |
 Διόφαντος Εὐλαμπίχου | Ἀγ[ελίδ]ας Βαβύττου | Γλήρις Λεμβίου |
 Ἀφροδίσιος Ἀφροδισίου | Ἡφαίστιος Ἐξηκέστου | [Α]σκ[λ]η-
 πιδῶρος Ὀλύμπου | Δημόστρατος Προμηθίωνος | [β]ουλῆς
 ἐπιστ[α]τεύοντος Διονυσίου[υ τ]οῦ Ἀρχίππου · γραμματεύοντος |
 Λαμάχου τοῦ Χορηγιώνος.

Yerakis' copy of this inscription is unsatisfactory. In the first three lines he made out only the word *δήμου*, and thought we had a list of *proxenoi* or *epheboi* or founders or benefactors of the temple of Serapis. The reading is, however, as I have given it, and the list of names contains the *πρυτάνεις* for the month *Πάνημος*. It is interesting to know the number of the *πρυτάνεις* in Sinope, and to learn that the office was about the same as in Athens. Out of the fifty *πρυτάνεις* in Athens one was chosen as president (*ἐπιστάτης τῶν πρυτάνεων*) and presided at the *βουλῇ* (cf. Arist. Ἀθ. Πολ. c. 44 f.). A secretary (*γραμματεὺς*) was also appointed. So in Sinope one of the fourteen *πρυτάνεις* (*Διονύσιος Ἀρχίππου*) was *ἐπιστάτης βουλῆς* and another (*Λάμαχος*) was *γραμματεὺς*. In l. 7 the name Lamachus is written in large letters and the father's name, given in the last line, omitted. For the number of the *πρυτάνεις* in places other than Athens cf. Swoboda, *Griechische Volksbeschlüsse*, pp. 71, 88, 94, 200. For a postscript being used instead of a prescript, cf. Swoboda, *op. cit.* pp. 225 ff. For Ἑστία *πρυτανεία*, to whom the list is dedicated, cf. *C.I.G.* 2347, k 11 (p. 1059). Ἐπίδημος (l. 1) is formed similarly to the name Ἐνδημος, which occurs on a vase-handle found at Sinope (above, No. 8). The name Ἐπίελπος (l. 2) occurs also on vase-handles (above, No. 3). We already knew that the Ionic calendar was used at Sinope. In an inscription from there (below, No. 63) we have the months

Ταυρεών and Ποσειδεών. In l. 3 of this inscription occurs Πάνημος. In l. 4 Yerakis omits the father's name. In l. 6 he reads ΑΚΝ..... Αρχιππα. The stone gives Διονύσιος Ἀρχίππου. In l. 7 he reads ΝΑΥΛ, but ΛΑΜΑΧΟΞ in large letters is clear on the stone. In l. 12 he reads ΑΜ for ΑΓ, in l. 18 ἐπιτροπεύοντος for ἐπιστ[ατ]εύοντος. In l. 2 there is a vacant space of two or three letters before πρυτάνεις, and in the post-script, l. 19, before γραμματεύοντος. Yerakis fails to note this and other minor matters.

SARCOPHAGI

41. *C.I.G.* 4160; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* IV, p. 344, pl. x, 5; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 61. Sarcophagus, 2.10 m. long; 0.71 m. wide; 0.67 m. high. Letters, 0.04 m. in height.

ΕΥΗΡ ΕΝΘΑ
ΔΕΚΕΙΜΑΙΕΤΩΝ
ΚΘ

Εὐπ[ορος] ἐνθά-
δε κείμει ἐτῶν
κθ'

The reading in the *C.I.G.* is Εὐν[ομ]ι[ανός], but an examination of the sarcophagus itself and of a squeeze from it shows that there is not room enough for that name. The reading of Le Bas (in Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.*) Εὐπορος has been overlooked, but is undoubtedly right. For the name Εὐπορος cf. *I.G.* (*C.I.A.*), II, 467, l. 154.

42. *C.I.G.* 4163; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 56; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* IV, p. 345, pl. x, 6.

Ποντικὸς | [Θ]άλλου ἐτῶν νη' | ἐνθ(ά)δε κείω

The reading on the sarcophagus is ΚΑΛΛΟΥ. The α in ἐνθάδε is omitted on the sarcophagus.

43. *C.I.G.* 4164; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 62.

Σαιοεῖνιος ὀπλότερος ὠνησάμην
τὴν πύελον ἐμαντῶ καὶ οὐδεὶς ἕτερος ἀνοίξει
μετὰ τὸ ἐμὲ κατατεθῆναι, ἐπεὶ τοι δώσει τῇ
λαμπροτάτῃ κολωνείᾳ * ἀφ'

Ταυρεών and Ποσειδεών. In l. 3 of this inscription occurs Πάνημος. In l. 4 Yerakis omits the father's name. In l. 6 he reads ΑΚΝ..... Αρχιππα. The stone gives Διονύσιος Ἀρχίππου. In l. 7 he reads ΝΑΥΛ, but ΛΑΜΑΧΟΞ in large letters is clear on the stone. In l. 12 he reads ΑΜ for ΑΓ, in l. 18 ἐπιτροπεύοντος for ἐπιστ[ατ]εύοντος. In l. 2 there is a vacant space of two or three letters before πρυτάνεις, and in the post-script, l. 19, before γραμματεύοντος. Yerakis fails to note this and other minor matters.

SARCOPHAGI

41. *C.I.G.* 4160; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* IV, p. 344, pl. x, 5; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 61. Sarcophagus, 2.10 m. long; 0.71 m. wide; 0.67 m. high. Letters, 0.04 m. in height.

ΕΥΗΡ ΕΝΘΑ
ΔΕΚΕΙΜΑΙΕΤΩΝ
ΚΘ

Εὐπ[ορος] ἐνθά-
δε κείμει ἐτῶν
κθ'

The reading in the *C.I.G.* is Εὐν[ομ]ι[ανός], but an examination of the sarcophagus itself and of a squeeze from it shows that there is not room enough for that name. The reading of Le Bas (in Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.*) Εὐπορος has been overlooked, but is undoubtedly right. For the name Εὐπορος cf. *I.G.* (*C.I.A.*), II, 467, l. 154.

42. *C.I.G.* 4163; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 56; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* IV, p. 345, pl. x, 6.

Ποντικὸς | [Θ]άλλου ἐτῶν νη' | ἐνθ(ά)δε κείω

The reading on the sarcophagus is ΚΑΛΛΟΥ. The α in ἐνθάδε is omitted on the sarcophagus.

43. *C.I.G.* 4164; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 62.

Σαιοεῖνιος ὀπλότερος ὠνησάμην
τὴν πύελον ἐμαντῶ καὶ οὐδεὶς ἕτερος ἀνοίξει
μετὰ τὸ ἐμὲ κατατεθῆναι, ἐπεὶ τοι δώσει τῇ
λαμπροτάτῃ κολωνείᾳ * ἀφ'

The reading of Hamilton and the *C.I.G.* in l. 1 is Σαιοινείνιος ὁ [νεώτ]ερος, but there are no traces of the letters νεωτ. The letters are ΣΑΙΔΥΕΙΝΙΔΣΔΓΙΑΔΓΕ. * is the sign for δηνάρια.

44. *C.I.G.* 4165; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 59; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* IV, p. 350, pl. xii, 3. A sarcophagus at Nesi Kieui.

Μ. Ι... Ατέριος Μάξιμος ἱατρὸς ἔθηκα

τῇ[ν σ]ορὸν ἑαυτῇ καὶ Ζόῃ τῇ γυναικί μου· χαίρετε

There is no need of changing ἑαυτῇ to ἑμavτῇ as is done in the *C.I.G.* The third person reflexive is often used in inscriptions of late date for the first person.

45. *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, p. 353, no. 6. Sarcophagus used as a watering-trough near the Turkish Hospital.

Κ. Δικίννιος Φρουγίς | προξενητῆς ἐνθάδε | κεῖται βιώσας καλῶς | ἐτῶν μῆ'

46. *B.C.H.* XIII, 304, no. 9. Sarcophagus used as a watering-trough at Kapou.

Σύρι[ο]ς ἐνθάδε κείμενος ἐτῶν | κθ'

47. *C.I.G.* 4161; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 57; Le Bas et Waddington, *op. cit.* III, no. 1813.

Τι(βέριον) Κλαύδιο[ν]

Ῥηγεί[νον]

Τ Ι Ε Τ

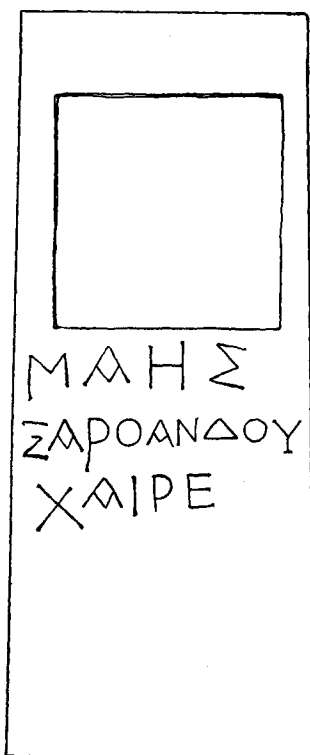
Ο Τ

48. *C.I.G.* 4159; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* p. 348, pl. xi, 5.

Οὐδὲν ἀφανρότερος χ[ρυ]σοῦ λίθος ε[ὕκ]λέο[ς] ἀνθεῖ
παρθενίης αἰδοῖ πεπνυκασμένος. ε[ἰμ]ὶ δὲ γείτων
Ῥειπάνη καθαροῖο Σαράπιδος, ἔνθα με βουλ[ῇ]
θῆκε χαρισσαμένη ἀρετῇ πατρός, δν περὶ πάντων
τίμησαν βασιλῆες ἐ[π'] εὐ[σ]ε[β]ία βιότοιο,
μά[ρτυρι] πιστεύσαντες [ἐπιστας] ἡν Ἀμίσιοιο
... ἀπαιδείησι [?]

GRAVESTONES

49. In an Armenian village or farm (*χωριό*) owned by Constantinos Balasides, near the village where No. 50 is, stone built into the hearth of a house, 0.65 m. long; 0.27 m. wide at the bottom, at top 0.25 m.; 0.075 m. thick. Letters, 0.03 m. high.

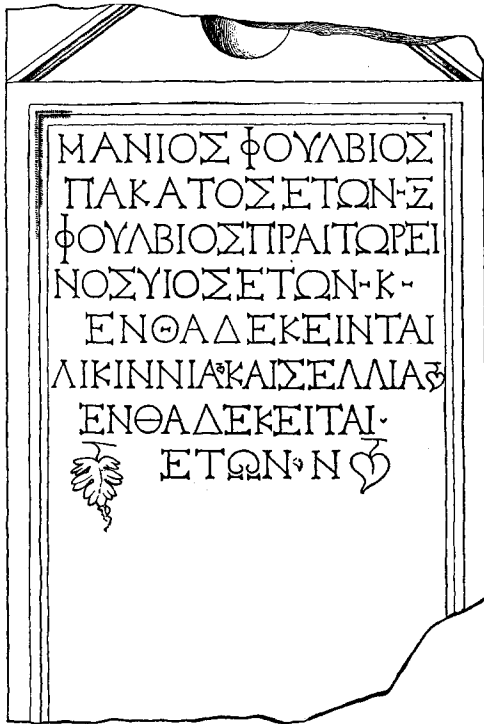


Μάης
Σαροάνδου
χαίρε

For Μάης as a Sinopean name cf. *I.G. (C.I.A.)*, III, 2, 2910, *Μηνόφιλα Μάου Σινώπισσα*. Maes is a name which occurs in the mother-town Miletus (*I.G. [C.I.A.]*, III, 2, 2746) and on the north side of the Pontus (cf. Latyshev, *op. cit.* I, no. 86; II, nos. 172, 427, 452; cf. also Dittenberger, *Orientalis Graeci Inscriptiones*, no. 375, and *B.C.H.* XVIII (1894), p. 532, no. 2. Strabo, XII, 553, informs us that Μάνης is a Paphla-

gonian name, and perhaps Μάης is also. Σαροάνδης is a barbarian name. It reminds one of such Persian names as Ἀροάνδης (cf. Dittenberger, *op. cit.* nos. 264, 390, 391, 392, 393).

50. In an Armenian village, Pachar Oglou Akel, about three hours east of Sinope, large marble slab with moulding at the sides and broken gable at the top, 0.80 m. high, 0.54 m. wide, 0.08 m. thick. Height of inscription, 0.30 m.; width, 0.30 m. Height of letters, which are beautifully cut, 0.025 m.



Μάνιος Φούλβιος
Πακάτος ἐτῶν ξ'.
Φούλβιος Πραιτωρεί-
νος υἱὸς ἐτῶν κ'
ἐνθάδε κείμενοι :
Λικιννία Καισελλία
ἐνθάδε κείται
ἐτῶν ν'

As might easily be the case on a family tombstone the last three lines seem to have been added later. They contain marks of punctuation which are lacking in the first five. Moreover the form of the θ is different, being in the last three lines Θ , in the first five Θ . The form of the ω also differs.

51. Inscription on gravestone built into the ἐκκλησία τῶν ταξιαρχῶν at Karousa, 0.32 m. high, 0.33 m. long, broken on all sides. Letters, 0.03 m. Built into the same church are Nos. 52, 53.

ΣΤΟCΕΓΝ
ΕΓΝΑΤΙΟΥ
ΥΤΗC CΠΕΙΡΗC
VBLILIA·VR B
ΕΓΝ

Σ]έξτος Ἐγν[άτιος
Ἐγνατίου ὁ...
πρ]ὸ τῆς σπείρης
P]ubilia. Urb.
Egn.

This inscription has already been published by Demitsas in the *Athen. Mitt.* XIV (1889), p. 210, but his copy was incomplete. Larfeld, *Griechische Epigraphik* (1888-94), p. 285, mentions it as a gravestone. The combination of Greek and Latin in an inscription of Roman date is not surprising. For the repetition of a name or *signum* at the end, cf. Mommsen, *Hermes*, 1902, pp. 443 f., and Wilhelm, *Wiener Studien*, XXIV (1902), pp. 596 f. The cognomen Sextus forbids us to identify this man with the Egnatius who was consul of Bithynia and Pontus in the time of Augustus (cf. Dessau, *Prosopographia Imp. Rom.* s. 'Egnatius,' no. 29).

52. *C.I.G.* 4166; Hamilton, *op. cit.* 50. Stone built into same church at Karousa.

Αἰμιλιανὸς Ὀφιλλίου Κουρίωνος καὶ...

53. *C.I.G.* 4167; Hamilton, *op. cit.* 51. Also at Karousa.

Αἰβούτιο[ς] Μά[ξι]μο[ς]

54. *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, p. 356, no. 14.

ΛΑΜΑΙΑ	Λ	
ΑΝΤΙ ΦΟΥ		Λαμάχ[φ
ΦΟΡΜΙΩΝ		'Αντίφου
ΣΥΝΗΜΟΝΟΣ		Φορμίω
ΦΗΜΙΩ	Ε	Συνήμονος
ΑΝΤΙ ΦΟΥ		Φημίω
ΒΑΧΙΩ		'Αντίφου
ΜΝΗΣΙΟΣ		Βαχίω
ΦΙΛΗΣ		Μνήσιος
		Φιλησ[ίω

Yerakis, *ibid.*, reads ΛΑΜΑΙΑ, but the Ι is the upper part of the φ in the next line, and Λ is not λ but the lower part of Χ. Yerakis' reading in the last line also is wrong. He reads ΦΙΝ. He gives the form of the ω as Ω, but it is Ω. In l. 5 the Ε perhaps indicates that it is l. 5.

55. *Parnassos*, VI, 869; *Neologos*, 1882; *B.C.H.* XIII, p. 304, no. 10.

Νάννα | Διονυσοίο | Στρατοκλής | Διονυσοίο

56. *Syllogos*, *ibid.* p. 46, no. 6.

Χαίρις | 'Αφενάιος | φαλεpes (?) = 'Αθηναίος Φαληρεύς

57. *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, p. 353, no. 7. A metrical inscription on a large stone built into the north wall to the right of a gateway. Yerakis (*ibid.*) gives an incomplete copy, and makes no attempt to divide into words, to restore, or to interpret the verses.

πρ[ονοεῖ just fills the space. The letters often are not close together. The ΕΙ of φέρει in l. 6 takes the space of three letters. In l. 2 there is an empty space between Περσῆος and ὄμηρον; and in l. 4 it seems as if the stonecutter intended to join the Η and Γ of πτεροίης, but did not carry out his intention, and left a space between the two letters. The stone reads Η Γ. In l. 6 after ΒΑΚΤΡΩ (not ΒΑΤΤΩ, as Yerakis reads) occurs Α, which is clearly an error of the stonecutter. He cut Α, the first letter of ΑΠΤΗΝ, and then realized that he had omitted an Ι. He tried to add the Ι before the Α, ΑΙ. Then he crossed out the Α thus, ΑΙ, and began again the word ἄρπην.

The clew to the interpretation of this inscription in dactylic hexameters is in the sixth verse. Yerakis reads ··ΙΚΙΒΙΕΙΝ as if it were the infinitive of some verb. But read Γ for Ε, making κίβισιν, the wallet which Perseus wore (cf. Hesiod, *Scut.* 224; Pherecyd. *frag.* 26). The ἄρπη (l. 6) also suggests the mythical Perseus, whose cult at Sinope is attested by many coins (cf. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 435; Knatz, *Quomodo Persei fabulam artifices tractaverint*, pp. 34 f.; Roscher, *Lex. Myth.* s. 'Perseus'). There was a legend that Perseus went to the Hyperboreans (Pindar, *Pyth.* X, 45 f., and XII), and perhaps the Greeks would think that his route was *via* Sinope (cf. Paus. I, 31, 2). The characteristic temper of mind of the frontier town, Sinope, seems to have been cynical. Thence came the three comic poets, — Dionysius (Athenaeus, XI, 467 D, 497 C; XIV, 615 E), Diodorus (Athenaeus, VI, 235 E, 239 B; X, 431 C; *B.C.H.* VII, pp. 105, 107; *Am. J. Arch.* IV [1900], p. 83), Diphilus (Strabo, XII, 546; *I.G.* II [*C.I.A.* II], 3, 3343). Thence came the cynic philosophers, Diogenes (Strabo, *l.c.*; Diog. L. *Vita Diog.*) and Hegesaeus (Diog. L. VI, 84). Menippus, whose skilful combination of prose and poetry led the Roman Varro into imitation, was perhaps born in Gadara (Strabo, XVI, 759; Steph. Byz. *s.v.* Gadara), but he must have lived at some time in Sinope, since he is called Σινωπεύς by Diog. L. VI, 95 (cf. Susemihl, *Geschichte der Gr. Lit. in der Alexandrinerzeit*, I, pp. 44 f.). Perhaps, then, our inscrip-

tion refers to some cynic philosopher, possibly named Perseus (cf. l. 3, ἐπώνυμον), who is likened to the mythical Perseus. In the κυνικῆς ἐπινοίας of l. 5 there is possibly a hint at the Ἄιδος κυνέη which Perseus wore (cf. Hesiod, *op. cit.* 226). Just as Perseus carries his wallet (κίβισις) and his scimitar (ἄρπη) and flies through the air, so the cynic has his pouch and staff (βάκτρον) and feeds on air (Diog. L. VI, 2, 76).

58. *B.C.H.* XIII, 305, no. 12; *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, p. 356, no. 15.

..... καὶ κτερίσματα κτερίσ[αντα]
ἤδη πληρώσαντα, περιπλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν,
πεντήκοντα ἔτη, καὶ τελέσαντα χρόνον

59. Built into the wall of a house in Sinope, a block of marble, 0.25 m. long, 0.20 m. wide, and 0.13 m. thick. Letters, 0.03 m. in height. A Christian tombstone like Nos. 60-62.



60. *B.C.H.* XIII, p. 305, no. 11. In the Tchetlambouk-mezarlik.

† θέσις | Θεμιστοῦ | τοῦ Νύμφ[ω]νος

61. *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, 354, no. 8.

† θέσις | Ἀγαθο|δώρου | φροντιστοῦ

62. *Ibid.* no. 9.

† θέσις | Μεγαλη|μέρου | χαρκέ|ου

χαρκέου is another form for χαλκέως.

MISCELLANEOUS

63. Dittenberger, *Sylloge*², 603; Michel, *Recueil*, 734. Decree telling what parts of the sacrifices and what privileges the priest of Poseidon Heliconius is to receive. Poseidon occurs

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as early as the first half of the third century on coins of Sinope ; cf. *Num. Chron.* 1885, p. 17, pl. ii ; Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 435.

64. Built into the north wall of the Acropolis near the entrance to the prison, a block of native stone, 0.36 m. by 0.38 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m. Stone much weathered. Near it another inscription, which is no longer legible.

ΘΕΜΙC	Θέμις
ΗΛΙΟC	Ἡλῖος
CΕΛΗΝΗ	Σελήνη
ΡΜΗC	Ἑρμῆς
ΥΔΡΗΧΟΟC	Ὑδρηχός
CΕΙΡΙΟC	Σείριος

The cult of Helios, with whom Serapis is often identified, we knew already from inscriptions found in Sinope (Nos. 30, 48), and we could infer from names of Sinopeans like Menippus, Meniscus, Menodorus, Menophila, Menon, that there was a cult of Selene in Sinope. In fact, the very word Sinope may be derived from the Assyrian moon-god, Sin. For the cult of the moon-god Men Pharnakou on the Pontus, cf. Roscher, *Lex. Myth.* II, 2, p. 2690, s. 'Men.' Hermes occurs on coins of Sinope (cf. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 435 ; *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum*, Pontus, etc., p. 98, no. 31, and p. 99, no. 36). In Trapezus, which was founded by Sinope, there was a temple and a statue of Hermes (Arrian, *Peripl. Pont. Eux.* 3 = Müller, *Geog. Gr. Min.* I, p. 370). But here for the first time we meet Themis, Hydrachous, and Sirius in Sinope.

65. Built into the wall of the house of Hadji-Photides in the Greek quarter, a block of marble, broken at both sides, 0.34 m. long, 0.16 m. wide. Letters, large and well cut, 0.08 m. in height.

ΡΑΔΟΞΟ

π]αράδοξο[ς

Here we have an athlete who conquered in the *πάλη* and *παγκράτιον* on the same day. Whether the shorter form *παράδοξος* or the longer form *παραδοξούκης* is to be restored we have no means of knowing. Both occur often in grave-inscriptions. For the latter cf. also Plut. *Comp. Cim. c. Lucull.* 2; for the former cf. Arr. *Epict.* 2, 18, 22; Dio Cass. 77, 11.

66. Built into the wall of the same house, a broken block of marble, 0.43 m. long, 0.28 m. high, and 0.13 m. thick. Letters, 0.05 m. in height.

ΙΑΜΑΡΚ

67. *Syllogos*, *ibid.* p. 47, no. 7.

Τιβ. ἸΑρακτος

68. In the Greek quarter, in the house of Mr. Alexandros, marble slab, 0.19 m. high, 0.18 m. broad, 0.07 m. thick. Letters, 0.02 m. in height.



Φλ]αμιν[ί-]
ου Ἀκύλα * φο ιφ
έ' ἔων τόκο[ς].
Σ]ελλίου
Μάρκου
* Ἄ

This is a business account of some kind on which interest (τόκος) is paid. Perhaps *ι'* (16) is the rate *per cent*, and *φοέ' (575 *denarii*) is the total of interest on *ἄ (1000 *denarii*). The time would be something over three years. For Ἀκύλας (Aquila) cf. Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Insc.* nos. 206, 533. *Ibid.* no. 544, l. 9, occurs another form of the genitive (Ἀκύλου).

69. In Tinkilar, in the blacksmith's shop of Chrestos Michael, on the high-road, six hours from Sinope, stone with cross in the middle and the following inscription around it. Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.06 m. Letters, 0.025 m. high. Found originally in the ruins of a mediaeval church in the neighboring mountains.

Ε Ο Ν Θ Ε Ο Τ Ο Κ Ο

θ]εοῦ, θεοτόκου

70. Nos. 70 and 71 were found in a place called Προφήτης Ἡλίας, two hours from Sinope, by Mr. Myrodes, who was kind enough to send me squeezes of the inscriptions. They are two of the boundary stones of some precinct, renewed in the time of Justinian. The inscriptions are the same, but the lines are differently divided, and in No. 71 σ is omitted in παραφάυστου.

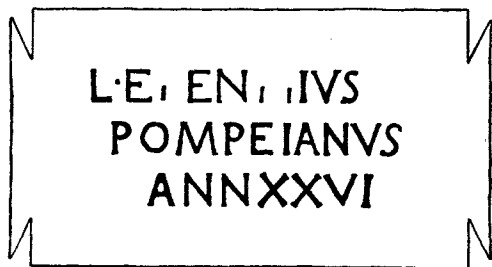
+ΑΝΕΝΕΩΘΗΣΑ
ΟΙΟΡΟΙΕΠΙΤΟΥΕΥ
ΣΕΒΕΣΤΑΤΟΥΚΑΙΦΙ
ΛΟΧΡΙΣΤΟΥΗΜΩΝ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΙΟΥΣΤΙ
ΝΙΑΝΟΝΤΟΥΑΙΩΝΙ
ΟΥΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΝΚΑΙ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ
ΠΑΡΑΦΑΥΣΤΟΥΤΟΥ
ΕΝΔΟΣΟΤΑΤΟΥΙΛ
ΛΟΥΣΤΡΙΟΥ + Ψ

† ἀνενεώθησα[ν
οἱ ὄροι ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐ-
σεβεστάτου καὶ φι-
λοχρίστου ἡμῶν
βασιλέως Ἰουστι-
νιάνου τοῦ αἰωνί-
ου Αὐγούστου καὶ
αὐτοκράτορος
παραφάυστου τοῦ
ἐνδοξοτάτου ἱλ-
λουστρίου †

71. +ΑΝΕ, ΔΝ
 ΟΙΟΡΟΙΕΠΙΤΟΥΕΥ
 ΣΕΒΕΣΤΑΤΟΥΚΑΙ
 ΦΙΛΟΧΡΙΣΤΟΥ
 ΗΜΩΝΒΑΣΙ
 ΛΕΩΣΙΟΥΣΤΙΝ
 ΙΑΝΟΥΤΟΥΔΙΩΝΙ
 ΟΥΑΓΟΥΣΤΟΥ
 ΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟ
 ΡΟΣΠΑΡΑΦΑΥΤ
 ΟΥΤΟΥΕΝΔΟ
 ΣΟΤΑΤΟΥΙΔΛΟ
 ΥΣΤΡΙΟΥ†
- † ἀνε[νεώθησ]αν
 οἱ ὅροι ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐ-
 σεβεστάτου καὶ
 φιλοχρίστου
 ἡμῶν βασι-
 λέως Ἰουστινι-
 ἀνου τοῦ αἰωνί-
 ου Ἀγούστου
 καὶ αὐτοκράτο-
 ρος παραφάυ(σ)τ-
 ου τοῦ ἐνδο-
 ξοτάτου ἰλλο-
 υστρίου †

UNPUBLISHED LATIN INSCRIPTIONS

72. In the village Koumpeti, one hour and a half east of Sinope, a sarcophagus, 1.96 m. long, 0.68 m. wide, 0.64 m. high. Part where inscription is, 0.50 m. by 0.31 m. Letters, 0.04 m. in height.



*L. E[r]en[n]ius
 Pompeianus
 ann. XXVI*

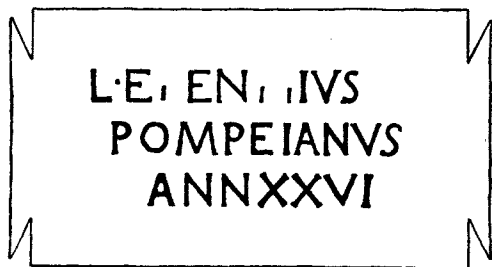
About L. Herennius Pompeianus we know nothing.

73. At Ephrem Pogasi, about two hours east of Sinope, only a few feet from the sea, several huge adjoining stones, at least seven in number. The one in the middle, 1.02 m. high, 1.62 m. long, 0.42 m. thick, bears the following inscription. The in-

71. +ΑΝΕ, ΔΝ
 ΟΙΟΡΟΙΕΠΙΤΟΥΕΥ
 ΣΕΒΕΣΤΑΤΟΥΚΑΙ
 ΦΙΛΟΧΡΙΣΤΟΥ
 ΗΜΩΝΒΑΣΙ
 ΛΕΩΣΙΟΥΣΤΙΝ
 ΙΑΝΟΥΤΟΥΔΙΩΝΙ
 ΟΥΑΓΟΥΣΤΟΥ
 ΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟ
 ΡΟΣΠΑΡΑΦΑΥΤ
 ΟΥΤΟΥΕΝΔΟ
 ΣΟΤΑΤΟΥΙΔΛΟ
 ΥΣΤΡΙΟΥ†
- † ἀνε[νεώθησ]αν
 οἱ ὅροι ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐ-
 σεβεστάτου καὶ
 φιλοχρίστου
 ἡμῶν βασι-
 λέως Ἰουστινι-
 ἀνου τοῦ αἰωνί-
 ου Ἀγούστου
 καὶ αὐτοκράτο-
 ρος παραφάυ(σ)τ-
 ου τοῦ ἐνδο-
 ξοτάτου ἰλλο-
 υστρίου †

UNPUBLISHED LATIN INSCRIPTIONS

72. In the village Koumpeti, one hour and a half east of Sinope, a sarcophagus, 1.96 m. long, 0.68 m. wide, 0.64 m. high. Part where inscription is, 0.50 m. by 0.31 m. Letters, 0.04 m. in height.



*L. E[r]en[n]ius
 Pompeianus
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About L. Herennius Pompeianus we know nothing.

73. At Ephrem Pogasi, about two hours east of Sinope, only a few feet from the sea, several huge adjoining stones, at least seven in number. The one in the middle, 1.02 m. high, 1.62 m. long, 0.42 m. thick, bears the following inscription. The in-

scription begins 0.15 m. below the top and 0.81 m. from the left side. Letters, 0.135 m. in height, some 0.14 m. This would be a good place for excavations.

·L·L·I·C·I·N·
N·I·V·S·F·R·
G·I·
·H· ·S·

*L. Licin-
nius Fr.*

Gi.

H. S.

This is perhaps L. Licinius, who was *praefectus frumenti dandi* and proconsul of Bithynia (cf. Dessau, *Prosopographia Imp. Rom.* s. 'Licinius,' and Ruggiero, *Dizionario Epigrafico di Antichità Romane*, s. *frumentarius*, vol. III, p. 252). *FR.* is an abbreviation for *frumentarius* and the inscription is in Bithynia, and deals with an important man, as is shown by the size of the stone and the letters. Φρουγίς (No. 45) might suggest *Frugi* here, but no line after R or V before G was ever cut on the stone. For name Licinius cf. also No. 33.

74. On the farm of Hamil Kegia, about two hours and a half east of Sinope, a block of native stone, broken and mutilated. Height, 0.54 m.; width, 0.44 m.; thickness, 0.39 m. Letters, 0.03 m. high. Probably the dedication of a *servus*.



*Imp]era[tori
Cae[sari
Pontius...
S. Sacerd.
Sacrum*

75. In Kiren Tsoukourou, seven hours southeast from Sinope by the only good high-road out of Sinope, a Roman milestone,

used as a post for a porch, 0.92 m. in circumference at the top, 1.04 m. at bottom. Height, 1.35 m. Letters vary, 0.03 m. to 0.06 m. The natives told me that this column and No. 76 were brought from the mountains near by.

·DIO·L· MVA /	.. <i>Diocl[etiano]</i>

M N	<i>P.F. invicto Aug. et</i>
PFINVICTOAVC ET	<i>Fl. Val. Constantio et</i>
FLVALCONSTANTIOET	<i>Gal. Val. Maximiano</i>
CALVALMAXIMIANO	<i>nobil. Cae.</i>
NOBILCAE	<i>Mil. I</i>
MILI	<i>Aur. Priscianu[s</i>
AVR PRISCIANV	<i>Pr.Pr.P.D.N.M.Q. eorum</i>
PRPRPDNMQEORVM	<i>XXXV</i>
XXXV	<i>D.N. Imp. Caes. Valerio Licinniano</i>
DNIMPCAESVALERIOICINNIANO	<i>Licinnio P.F. invicto Aug.</i>
LICINNIOPFINVICTOAVC	<i>Cae.</i>
CAE	
	On other side
FLICONTANTINO	<i>Fl. Cl. Constantino</i>
FLVLCONSTANTIO	<i>et] Fl. [I]ul. Constantio</i>
ETFLCOSTANOBBC	<i>et Fl. Costano (?) B.B.C.</i>
ONTIVS	<i>P]ontius</i>

76. In same place as No. 75 another milestone, also used for supporting the same porch. Height, 0.78 m.; circumference at top, 1.02 m.; at bottom, 1.08 m.

IMPCAESARI	<i>Imp. Caesari</i>
MAVREZ	<i>M. Aurel</i>
GAROPFINVICTOAYG	<i>Caro P.F. invicto Aug.</i>
ETMAYREZCARINO	<i>et M. Aurel. Carino</i>
PIIQE·YS-EMAYGMN	<i>?</i>
NOBIZOCAESARIZZ	<i>Nobillo Caesari L.L.</i>
VPPRAES	<i>V. P. Praes.</i>

I have failed to find in *C.I.L.* III a milestone from the Roman province of Pontus and Bithynia or Helenopontus, which belongs to Carus or Carinus. This may be the first one known.

77. In Erikli Djami near the village where Nos. 75 and 76 were found, a milestone with a much mutilated inscription.

IMPC " SAR
VESPASIANVS AVG
PONTMAXTRPOT
CO DESIGN
IMPAVG " " COS DES

Imp. Caesar
Vespasianus Aug.
Pont. Max. Tr. Pot. [VIII].
Co[s. VIII] desig. [IX]
Imp. Aug... Cos. des

— — — — —
RIOCAEIM
.....

For a similar milestone from Bithynia, cf. *B.C.H.* XXV, p. 39 f.

78. In the fields near Chalabdé (fourteen hours west of Sinope), a Roman milestone, 1.68 m. in length; circumference at bottom, 0.95 m.; at top, 0.78 m.

PROBO
PFINVICTOAVGPO
MAXTRIBPOTIIIPR
PROCASINOPBMP
CASINO
..NOVPRPRP

Probo
P.F. invicto Aug. Po[nt.
Max. Trib. Pot. IIII. P.R.
PRO. Casino P.B.M.P.
..... Casino
PR.PR.P.

79. In the same place as No. 78 another Roman milestone, 1.49 m. long. Circumference at bottom 0.96 m.; at top, 0.82 m. Two Christian crosses at the end of the inscription. I failed to make an accurate copy of this. The inscription is about the same as No. 78 and contains the name of the emperor Casinus.

The published Latin inscriptions from Sinope are *C.I.L.* III, 238, 6977, 12219; 239, 6978; 240, 6981; 6979; 6980; 12220; 12221; 12222; 14402 *b*; 14402 *c*.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER PLACES WHICH MENTION
SINOPEANS¹

80. *Athen. Mitt.* VI (1881), p. 303 and Beilage 2. Inscription from Cleitor, giving a list of *proxenoi*. Date, before the time of the Achaean League. The part relating to Sinope is as follows:

Σινωπεῖς
| | Ἴππος Δαμε
-ς Φιλίππου
καὶ ἔκγονοι

81. 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. III (1884), p. 128, no. 5; *I.G.* VII (*C.I.G.S.* I), I, 414. Date, between the years 366 and 338 B.C. Inscription giving list of those who won in τὰ μεγάλα Ἀμφιαρδία at Oropus.

1. 24. ἀγενείους πυγμῶν
1. 25. Ἑστιαῖος Σινωπεύς

82. *B.C.H.* VI (1882), p. 225, no. 58; *Jahrbuch*, 42, 629; Collitz, *Samml. der griech. Dialekt-Inscr.* II, 2624. Date, 240–200 B.C. Decree by the Delphians to grant *προξενία* to a Sinopean, son of Μῆτρης. Μῆτρης is the right name, not Δήμητρης or Δημήτριος; cf. Wilhelm, *Arch. Epigr. Mitt.* XX, p. 73. For name Μῆτρης cf. Dittenberger, *Inscr. Orient. Gr.* no. 299; Collitz, *op. cit.*, 3029, 38; Latyshev, *Pontische Inschriften*, p. 67, col. b, l. 10. Attention has not been called to the inscription found in Athens and published in the *Athen. Mitt.* XIII (1888), p. 429, Μῆτρης Νικάνδρου Σινωπεύς, which confirms the name Μῆτρης in the Delphian decree. Bourguet (*Revue des Études Grecques*, XVI, 1903, p. 96) would read [Καλλικράτει] Μήτριος in the Delphian decree. (Cf. No. 40, l. 5.)

83. *C.I.G.* II, 2059. Decree of the Olbians to crown Θεοκλέα Σατύρου ἥρωα. Σινώπη stands at the end of the list of those who have already crowned him.

¹ I omit inscriptions which give only the man's name, his father's name, and ethnikon. These will all be included in the *Prosopographia Sinopensis* which the author expects soon to publish.

84. *Syllogos*, II', παράρτημα, p. 65, no. 6. Inscription found in Tomi.

Σαραπίδ[ι . . . | ος Πολυδῶ[ρου] κατὰ ὄναρ Σινωπεύς

85. Dittenberger, *Sylloge*², 326; Michel, *Recueil*, p. 258, no. 338. Found near Chersonesus. Date about 110 B.C. Decree to crown Diophantus, son of Asclapiodorus, the Sinopean and general of Mithradates the Great, for his many services in the wars against the Scythians. A bronze statue of him is to be set up.

86. Latyshev (1901), *Inscriptiones Antiquae Orae Sept. Ponti Euxini*, IV, no. 72. Fragment which fits *C.I.G.* II, 2134 b. Proxeny decree in honor of Γ. Καίος Εὐτυχιανὸς Ναύκλαρος Σινωπεύς. In *C.I.G. ibid.* read Καίον for Κά[ρ]ον.

87. Cumont in *Revue des Études Grecques*, XV (1902), pp. 332-333, no. 51. Found near Kavsa, now in Mersivan.

Πρόκλος Σινω[πεύς ὕ|γι]εῖνας εὐχαρι[στώ ταῖς] | Νύ(μ)φαις
καὶ Πο[σειδῶνι] | τῷ παντωφ(ε)λ[ίμω . .] | κόπτ(ε)ιν πρεπ(ε)ι
[πόδα? ἰά]θη δὲ καὶ . . | αὐτοῦ συνφόρο|υς. Χρηστοςὸς Σινω-
[πεύς] | λιθουργὸς ἐποίει

88. *C.I.G.* 897; *I.G. (C.I.A.)* III, 2, 1450. Found in Athens.

Ποπίλλιος | [Λ]ουτατιανὸς | Σινωπεύς, υἱὸς Ποπ(ιλλίου) Οὐ-
φικιανοῦ | δις ἀρχιερέως καὶ | Σηστίας Μαρκιανῆς | ἱερείας μεγά-
λης Ἀθηνᾶς, | ἐνθάδε κατὰκειται | ἐτών κβ'

89. *I.G. (C.I.A.)* III, 1, 129. Date, 248 A.D. List of victories won by Οὐαλέριος Ἐκλεκτος Σινωπεύς, βουλευτής.

90. *I.G.* IV (*C.I.P.* I.), 956. Found at Epidaurus. Date, 224 A.D. Dedication by Tiberius Claudius Severus (Τιβ. Κλ. Σεουήρος Σινωπεύς), who had been cured at Epidaurus, to Apollo Maleates and Asclepius.

I add here five epigrams in honor of Sinopeans.

91. Kaibel, *Epigrammata Graeca*, 252. Found in Panticapaeum. Relief of a man with a boy standing beside him.

Pharnaces, son of Pharnaces, a Sinopean, died abroad and a cenotaph was set up for him at home.

92. Kaibel, *op. cit.* 702. Found at Rome. Κορνουτίων died away from home at the age of two years, two months, and two weeks.

93. Simonides, 101 (174).

Σῆμα Θεόγνιδος εἰμὶ Σινωπέος, ᾧ μ' ἐπέθηκεν
Γλαῦκος ἐταιρείης ἀντὶ πολυχρόνου

94. *Anth. Plan.* III, 25. Epigram in honor of Damostratus the Sinopean, who won six times at the Isthmian games.

95. *Compte Rendu*, 1877, p. 277. Epigram in honor of Menodorus, son of Apollonius, the Sinopean.

96. Of the following inscription Dr. Wilhelm, secretary of the Austrian archaeological school in Athens, with much difficulty made a squeeze and a copy. With great generosity and kindness he has allowed me to give his copy here. The inscription consists of thirty-four lines of more than sixty letters of very small size. It shows the relations between Sinope and Histiaea in the third century B.C. According to Dr. Wilhelm, the date of the inscription is the first half or middle of the third century B.C. For the first lines cf. Wilhelm, *Eine Proxenistenliste an Histiaia*, in the *Arch.-Epigr. Mitt. aus Oester.* 1891.

ἔδοξεν | ³ τῶι δήμῳ· ἐπειδὴ Σινωπεῖς ἄποικοι... being on good terms with the Histiaeans and the λοιποὶ Ἕλληνες have sent an embassy to renew the old friendship. l. 7, συν[αί]τιοι γεγέννηται σωτηρίας. l. 11, καὶ ὅτι Ἀρμοξένῳ πολίτει ἡμετέρῳ ... [ἔδωκεν?] | ¹² ὁ δῆμος δωρεὰν τάλαντον περιποιοῦμενος τὴν πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τῶν Ἰστιαίων χάριν, καὶ | ¹³ τὴν προυνάρχουσαν φιλίαν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἀνανεοῦνται κ.τ.λ. the ambassadors ask to set aside a ὑπόμνημα δι(α)φόρως? | ¹⁵ γεγραμμένον καθελεῖν, τὰ φιλάνθρωπα διαφυλάττοντες κ.τ.λ. In ll. 16/17 we have the well-known formula ὅπως | ἂν οὖν εἰδῇ ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Σινωπέων ὅτι ἐπίσταται κ.τ.λ. (that the *demos* of Histiaea is always grate-

ful to its friends for τὰ κοινὰ εὐεργετήματα and taking care καὶ κοινῇ τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἰδίαί τῶν ἀφικνουμένων [εἰς Ἰστιαίαν]). In l. 20 begins the answer given to the ambassadors of Sinope, ἀποκρίνασθαι | ²¹ μὲν τοῖς πρεσβευταῖς ὅτι ἡ πόλις οὐ μόνον πρὸς [τοὺς ἑαυτῇ]ς γείτονας οἰκείως διάκειται ἀλλὰ | [κα]ὶ [τοῖ]ς Σινωπε[ύ]σιν ἐκ παλαιοῦ φίλοις καὶ ἀδελφοῖς... continues friendly, etc. After such phrases in lines 21–26, the decree runs as follows, l. 27 — ορίσθαι ἐξ ἴσου τὰ τε δίκαια καὶ τὰ φιλάνθρωπα τοῖς παραγενομένοις | ²⁸ Σινωπέων καθάπερ τοῖς ἰδίοις πολίταις καὶ εἶναι ἀσφάλειαν καὶ ἀσυλίαν τοῖς ἀφι|²⁹κνουμένοις Σινωπέων εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἢ εἰς τὸ ἐμ[πόρ]ιο[ν δ' ἔχει?] ὁ δῆμος ἀπὸ Ἰστιαίων | ³⁰ καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων· ὑπάρχειν δὲ Σινωπεύσιν καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ φιλάν|³¹θρωπα παρὰ τοῦ δήμου ὧν ἂν χρεῖαν ἔχωσιγ καὶ πρόσοδον πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν | ³² δῆμον μετὰ τὰ ἱερὰ καὶ ἰσοτέλειαν καθάπερ καὶ Ἰστιαεῦσιν ἐν Σινώπῃ· καλεῖν | ³³ δὲ καὶ ὅταν τὰ Σωτήρια θύῃ ἡ πόλις ἐπὶ ξένια Σινωπέων τοὺς ἐν-ἐπιδημούντας, | ³⁴ εἶναι δὲ καὶ τοὺς πρεσβευτὰς Μητ[ρ]ό[βι]ον? Δεινίου (the first name is not sure), Ἐπιχάρην Θεαρίωνος προξένους ... the rest is lost.

DAVID M. ROBINSON.

